

SD11
A545
#17

U. S. D. A. Forest Service

RESEARCH NOTE NO. ITF 17

INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL FORESTRY*
RIO PIEDRAS, PUERTO RICO

FOREST SERVICE — U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

January, 1978

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ON

EUCALYPTUS DEGLUPTA BL.

compiled

by

J. L. Whitmore
Institute of Tropical Forestry
Río Piedras, Puerto Rico

*In cooperation with the University of Puerto Rico

LIBRARY

SEP 11 1978

ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATION

INTRODUCTION

Name: Eucalyptus deglupta Blume of the Myrtaceae.

Synonyms*: E. naudiniana F. Mueller, E. schlechteri Diels, and E. multiflora (Rich) A. Gray.

Common names*: Kamarere (Papua New Guinea), Leda (Indonesia), Bagras (Philippines), and Deglupta (Latin America).

Geographic distribution*: Philippines (Mindanao), Indonesia (Celebes, Ceram, Irian Jaya) and Papua New Guinea: 10° N - 11° S, 118° E - 153° E.

Of the many tropical hardwoods that offer promise as highly productive sources of industrial raw material, Eucalyptus deglupta Bl. stands out for many reasons. Few if any species, except other eucalypts, grow as fast with such excellent form, or combine fast growth and good form with so many harvestable stems per hectare. It stands apart from the other eucalypts because few if any of them can match it in wood quality and utility, adaptability to wet lowland tropical areas, and freedom from the typical eucalypt "gummosis". E. deglupta is also reputedly unaffected by the eucalypt canker, Diaporthe cubensis (L. Vega, Surinam Forest Service: personal communication). Considering the potential importance of this species for the neotropics, little research has been done in the Americas. We need answers in many areas such as site adaptability, nursery techniques, growth increase using fertilizer, weeding needed in the field, spacing, seed storage, tree improvement, provenance testing, seed orchard establishment, vegetative propagation, rotation, wood utility, and marketing.

This bibliography is presented as an aid and stimulus to future research in the neotropics on E. deglupta. To facilitate location of information a general category index is included at the end. Categories are Biology, Silviculture, Mensuration and Management, Products and Utilization, Protection, (fire, disease, insects, etc.) and Region. Those references included in Forestry Abstracts are so noted for easy access to the abstracted information (i.e., FA 16-3370 indicates Forestry Abstracts, Vol. 16, Abstract #3370).

*ex: Davidson, J. 1972. Variation, association and inheritance of morphological and wood characters in an improvement programme for Eucalyptus deglupta Blume. Doctoral thesis, Australian National University. Canberra. 263 p.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Artificial Regeneration.
1951. In Malaya. Report on Forest Administration 1950.
s.l. p. 9-10. (FA 13-2953).
2. Aung Din, V.
1961. Regional progress report for Asia and the Pacific. 2d
World Eucalyptus Conference. Sao Paulo, Brazil. Reports
and Documents I: 172-181.
3. Australian Timber Journal
1959. Regeneration experiments in Papua. Aust. Timb. J.
25(9):41-56. (FA 21-2987).
4. Barnard, R.C.
1949. Promising exotics. Malay. For. 12: 212. (FA 12-
1050).
5. Barnard, R.C.
1952. Experience with exotic tree species in Malaya. In
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission. Document No. 27. 17
p. Also see: Malay. For. 16: 29-40. 1953. (FA 14-3262
& FA 14-2125).
6. Barnard, R.C. and Beveridge, A.D.
1957. Exotic trees in the Federation of Malaya. In Br.
7th Commonw. For. Conf., Australia and N. Zealand. Also
see: Kuala Lumpur. Yau Seng Press, 1957. 39 p.
7. Baur, G.N.
1968. The ecological basis of rainforest management. Dept.
of Conservation, Sydney, New South Wales. Govt. Printer.
Sydney, Austr. 499 p.
8. Bazán de Segura, C.
1970. Manchas foliares causadas por el hongo Cylindrocladium
scoparium Morg. en Eucalyptus spp. en Turrialba, Costa
Rica. Turrialba 20: 365-366. (FA 32-6332).
9. Begue, L.
1956. La premiere session de la sous - Commission du teck
de l' Organisation des Nations - Unies pour l'Alimentation
et l'Agriculture a Bangkok (Thailande). Bois For. Trop.
48: 7-19.

10. Begue, L.
 - 1957a. La premiere conférence mondiale de l'Eucalyptus de l'Organisation des Nations-Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (Rome, Oct. 1956). Bois For. Trop. 51: 7-15.
11. Begue, L.
 - 1957b. Problemas forestiers de l'Indonésie. Bois For. Trop. 56: 3-16.
12. Begue, L.
 1961. Rapport regional pour l'Afrique. 2d World Eucalyptus Conference. Sao Paulo, Brazil. Reports and Documents I: 192-205.
13. Begue, L.
 1963. Aspects de la sylviculture en Afrique tropicale. Bois For. Trop. 89: 3-10.
14. Bisset, I.J.W et al.
 1950. Changes in fibre-length within one growth ring of certain angiosperms. Nature 165 (4192): 348-349. (FA 11-2743.
15. Blume, C.L.
 1849. Eucalyptus deglupta Bl. Mus. Bot. Ludg. - Bat. 1: 83-84.
16. Boado, E.L.
 1976. Germination of Bagras (Eucalyptus deglupta) using different soil media. Philipp. For. Res. J. 1 (1): 34-37.
17. Bolaños, M.M.
 1955. Eucaliptos de mayor interés para España. Bol. de Instit. For. y Exp. 26 (73): 62-63.
18. Budowski, G.
 1956. Sistemas de regeneración de los bosques de bajura en la América Tropical. Carib. For. 17 (3-4): 52-75. (also in English on pages 76-91).
19. Budowski, G.
 1960. Reforestación de terrenos no apropiados para cacao. In Proc. 8th Inter-American Cacao Conf., Trinidad and Tobago. p. 428-435. (FA 23-3579).

20. Burgan, R. and Wong W., Jr.
1971. Species trials at the Waiakea Arboretum--tree measurements in 1970. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv. Res. Note PSW-240. 6 p. Southwest For. Range Exp. Stn., Berkeley, Calif. (FA 33-2389).
21. Burgers, T.F.
1960. El crecimiento de los eucaliptos en regiones semi-húmedas y semi-áridas. Carib. For. 21 (1-2): 24-37.
22. Burley, J. and Styles, B.T. (eds.)
1976. Tropical trees: variation, breeding and conservation. London, U.K. Academic Press, for the Linnean Society of London. 243 p. (FA 37-7275).
23. Cameron, A.L.
1966a. Fiber length determinations -- Kamarere. Rep. No. 105-11-10/67, Dept. of Forests. Territory of Papua New Guinea (unpubl.).
24. Cameron A.L.
1966b. Basic density determinations -- Kamarere. Report No. 105-11-10/30, Dept. of Forests. Territory of Papua New Guinea (unpubl.).
25. Cameron, S.
1945. Some notes on utilization of timbers in the South-west Pacific. N. Z. J. For. 5 (2): 117-127. (FA 8-1086).
26. Carr, S.G.M. and Carr, D.J.
1963. The taxonomic position of certain eucalypts. Proc. R. Soc. Victoria, Melbourne (n.s.) 77 (1): 207-216. (FA 26-226).
27. Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza.
1974. Possible uses of young trees of Eucalyptus deglupta Bl., an introduced wood species. Activities at Turrialba 2 (4): 5-7. (FA 36-5908).
28. Chable, A.C.
1967. Reforestation in the Republic of Honduras, Central America. Ceiba 13 (2): 1-56.
29. Champion, H.G. and Brasnett, N.V.
1959. Choice of tree species. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. For. Dev. Pap. No. 13. 307 p.

30. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.
1954. Pulping of New Guinea woods. Commonw. Sci. Industr.
Res. Organ. Aust. Report 1953/54: 89-90. (FA 17-998).
31. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.
1956. Pulping of New Guinea timbers. Commonw. Sci. Industr.
Res. Organ. Aust. Report 1955/56: 87. (FA 18-4746).
32. Congo, République du.
1961. Rapport Annuel du Service des Eaux et Forests de la
République du Congo. (1960) (s.n.t.).
33. Cresswell, R.J.
1971. The vegetative propagation of Eucalyptus by organ
culture. Thesis, Bachelor of Science with Honours.
Univ. New England. Armindale, Australia.
34. Dalton, J. and Davidson, J.
1974. Time of establishment of seedlings of Eucalyptus
deglupta at two locations in Papua New Guinea. Papua New
Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note SR-25. 19 p.
35. Davidson, J.
1968. Forest tree improvement in Papua New Guinea. II.
Kamarere. 9th Commonw. For. Conf., New Delhi, India. 8
p. Dept. of Forests, Port Moresby. (FA 29-3443).
36. Davidson, J.
1972. Variation, association and inheritance of morphological
and wood characters in an improvement programme for
Eucalyptus deglupta Blume. Ph.D. Thesis, Australian
National University. Canberra. 263 p.
37. Davidson, J.
1973a. Decayed wood in living trees of Eucalyptus deglupta
Blume. IUFRO Division 5 Meeting. Working Party S5.01.9,
Defects in fast-grown eucalypts. Capetown, Sept. 1973.
31 p. Also see: Papua New Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note
SR-18. 31 p.
38. Davidson, J.
1973b. The association between wood basic density and some
measurable wood parameters and possibilities of growing
wood of optimum density in tropical plantations of
Eucalyptus deglupta Blume; IUFRO Division 5 Meeting.
Working Party S5.01.3, specific gravity. Capetown, Sept.
1973. 21 p.

39. Davidson, J.
1973c. Natural variation in Eucalyptus deglupta and its effect on choice of criteria for selection in a tree improvement programme. Papua New Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note SR-2. 9 p.
40. Davidson, J.
1973d. A tree improvement programme for Eucalyptus deglupta in Papua New Guinea (a summary of progress). Papua New Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note SR-3. 5 p.
41. Davidson, J.
1973e. Improving production from Eucalyptus deglupta in the territory of Papua New Guinea. Papua New Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note SR-5. 9 p.
42. Davidson, J.
1973f. Forest tree improvement -- Kamarere. Papua New Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note SR-6. 14 p.
43. Davidson, J.
1973g. A description of Eucalyptus deglupta. Papua New Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note SR-7. 23 p.
44. Davidson, J.
1973h. A technique for rooting seedling cuttings of Eucalyptus deglupta Blume. Papua New Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note SR-8. 10 p. Also see: 1974 N. Z. J. For. Sci. 4 (2): 191-203.
45. Davidson, J.
1973i. Techniques of grafting Eucalyptus deglupta Blume. Papua New Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note SR-9. 9 p. Also see: 1974 N. Z. J. For. Sci. 4 (2): 204-210.
46. Davidson, J.
1973j. Some physiological aspects of rooting cuttings of Eucalyptus deglupta Blume. Papua New Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note SR-10. 18 p. Also see: 1974 N. Z. J. For. Sci. 4 (2): 191-203.
47. Davidson, J.
1973k. Incompatibility symptoms in grafts of Eucalyptus deglupta Blume. Papua New Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note SR-11. 8 p. Also see 1974 N. Z. J. For. Sci. 4 (2): 204-210.

48. Davidson, J.
1973l. Conservation of the gene resources of tropical Eucalyptus deglupta. Papua New Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note SR-12.
10 p.
49. Davidson, J. and Fairlamb, J.
1973. Provenance trials of Eucalyptus deglupta in Papua New Guinea. Papua New Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note SR-17.
17 p.
50. Davidson, J. and Howcroft, N.H.S.
1973. Papua New Guinea tree improvement and introduction progress report 1972. Papua New Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note SR-1. 15 p.
51. Davidson, J.
1974. Reproduction of Eucalyptus deglupta by cuttings. N. Z. J. For. Sci. 4 (2): 191-203.
52. Davidson, J.
1975. Use of principal components, factor analysis and varimax rotation to describe variability in wood of Eucalyptus deglupta Blume. Wood Sci. Technol. 9 (4): 275-291. (FA 37-5300).
53. Davidson, J. (ed.)
1975-76. Action Group on Tropical Eucalypts Newsletters Nos. 1-7. IUFRO Working Groups S2.02.8 and S2.03.1.
54. Davidson, J.
1977a. Problems of vegetative propagation of Eucalyptus. 3d World Consultation on Forest Tree Breeding. Canberra. 25 p.
55. Davidson, J.
1977b. Breeding Eucalyptus deglupta - a case study. 3d World Consultation on Forest Tree Breeding. Canberra.
56. Davidson, J.
1977c. Exploration, collection, evaluation, conservation and utilization of the gene resources of tropical Eucalyptus deglupta Bl. 3d World Consultation on Forest Tree Breeding. Canberra. 28 p.

57. Davidson, J.
1977d. Breeding tropical eucalypts. Final report, Action Group on Tropical Eucalypts. IUFRO Workshop (S2.02.8 and S2.03.1). Brisbane. April 1977. 20 p.
58. d'Eispeissis, J.L.
1940. The chief characteristics and uses of six New Guinea timbers. Aust. For. 5:81-84. (FA-3- p. 48).
59. Díaz, C.P.
1975. The economics of planting in logged-over areas in Philippine forests. Philipp. Lumberman 21(10):20-24. (FA 37-6756).
60. Edwards, J.P.
1953. Other injurious insects. Rep. For. Adm. Malaya 1952: 14. (FA 15-2675).
61. Ferguson, J.H.A.
1949. Eucalyptus deglupta Bl. Rapp. Bosbouwproefsta. Buitenzorg No. 13. 8 p. (in Dutch). (FA 11-1841).
62. Ferguson, J.H.A.
1950. Eucalyptus deglupta Bl. Tectona 40(1):52-61. (in Dutch). (FA 13-216).
63. Fiji Timbers and Their Uses.
1970. The properties and potential uses of the exotic species. 3 - Eucalyptus deglupta: A summary of C.S.I.R.O. investigations. Fiji Timb. No. 43. Department of Forestry, Suva. (FA 32-1363).
64. Golfari, L. and Pinheiro Neto, F.A.
1970. Escolha de espécies de eucalipto potencialmente aptas para diferentes regiões do Brasil. Bras. Florest. 1 (3): 17-38.
65. González, G. and Krones, M.
1974. Comparación de las propiedades de secado y preservación de postes de E. deglupta y saligna. Informe del Laboratorio de Productos Forestales del CATIE. Turrialba, Costa Rica. 9 p.
66. Goudet, J.P.
1974. Plantations expérimentales d'espèces papetières dans la région de San Pedro 1971-1974. Cote d'Ivoire. Centre Technique Forestier Tropical. 84 p. (FA 37-3697).

67. Goudet, J.P.
1975. Plantations expérimentales d'espèces papetières en Cote d'Ivoire. Bois For. Trop. No. 159: 3-27. (FA 36-7610).
68. Greathouse, T.E.
1973. Pilot plantations for quick-growing industrial tree species. Malaysia. Tree improvement in Malaysian conifer plantations. FAO Report No. FO: SF/MAL 12, Tech. Rep. 8. 45 p. (FA 35-6790).
69. Grijpma, P.
1969. Eucalyptus deglupta Bl., una especie forestal prometedora para los trópicos húmedos de América Latina. Turrialba 19 (2): 267-283. (FA 31-2114).
70. Groulez, J.
1963. Evaluation du cubage utile d'un peuplement d'Eucalyptus citriodora âgé de 4 ans a Loudima. (Unpubl.).
71. Groulez, J.
1964. Introduction d'Eucalyptus au Congo-Brazzaville. Bois For. Trop. 93: 3-14. (FA 25-3412).
72. Hall, N. et al.
1963. The natural occurrence of the eucalypts. Commonw. of Australia, Dep. of National Dev., Forestry and Timber Bureau Leaflet No. 65. 2nd ed. 46 p. Canberra, Australia.
73. Harada, M.
1959. (Anatomical characteristics of the seed-integument observed on 8 species of Eucalyptus). Rep. Kyushu Univ. For. 13: 33-43. (in Japanese). (FA 22-134).
74. Harries, E.D. et al.
1973. A quantitative assessment of defective wood in plantation grown Eucalyptus deglupta Bl. Proc. IUFRO Div. 5 (For. Products) Meeting. Capetown, Republic of South Africa. Sept. 1973. p. 428-436.
75. Heather, W.A.
1955. The Kamarere forests of New Britain. Emp. For. Rev. 34 (3): 255-278. (FA 17-209).
76. Howcroft, N. and Davidson, J.
1974. Papua New Guinea tree introduction and improvement. Progress Report 1972-1974. Papua New Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note SR-26. 9 p. (FA 37-92).

77. Hurov, H.R.
1962. The propagation of semi-hardwood leafy cuttings using polyethylene bags and sheets with aluminum reflectors. Proc. 11th Annu. Meet. Plant Propagators Society, Wash., D.C. 1961. p. 84-86. (FA 25-550).
78. Ibarra, A. et al.
1970. Inventario de recursos, Cantón de Turrialba. Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas, IICA Misc. Publ. No. 62. 115 p. Turrialba, Costa Rica. (FA 32-3552).
79. Ivory, M.H.
1975. The pathology of more forest tree species in West Malaysia. Commonw. For. Rev. 54 (1): 64-68. (FA 36-6372).
80. Japan Government Forest Experiment Station.
1974. (The properties of tropical woods 19. Studies on the utilization of ten species from Kalimantan and New Guinea.) Bull. Govt. For. Exp. Stn. No. 262. Tokyo, Japan. (Japanese). (FA 36-4207).
81. Kamil, R.N. and Ginoga, B.
1975. Preliminary study on woodwool board made of five wood species from W. Java. Laporan, Lembaga Penelitian Hasil Hutan No. 54. 17 p. (in Indonesian). (FA 37-6455).
82. Kloot, W.G. van der
1950. Results from experimental gardens for trees since 1937. Deciduous trees I (Eucalyptus). (in Dutch). Bogor. Bosbouwproefstation. Rapport No. 24. 19 p. (FA 12-241).
83. Ko, W.H. et al.
1973. Rhizoctonia disease of Queensland maple seedlings. Plant Disease Reporter 57 (11): 907-909. (FA 36-948).
84. Koeppen, A. von
1958. Pulping studies on Eucalyptus deglupta Bl., Bruguiera parviflora Wight and Arn., Avicennia marina (Forsk) Vierh. Tappi 41 (8): 460-464. (FA 20-2564).
85. Kraemer, J.H.
1944. Native woods for construction purposes in the western Pacific region. Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department. Washington, p. 283-284.

86. Lamb, A.F.A.
1968. Artificial regeneration within the humid lowland tropical forest. *Unasylva* 22 (4): 7-15.
87. Lamb, D.
1975. Weed control in tropical forest plantations using glyphosate. *Pest Articles and News Summaries, PANS* 21 (2): 177-181. (FA 36-7790).
88. Lamb, D.
1976a. Changes in nutrient availability following clearing of tropical rainforest. *Papua New Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note* SR-30. 6 p.
89. Lamb, D.
1976b. Reforestation following chipwood logging. *Papua New Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note* SR-34. 20 p.
90. Lamb, D.
1976c. Variations in the foliar concentrations of macro and micro elements in a fast-growing tropical eucalypt. *Plant and Soil* 45 (2): 477-492.
91. Lamb, D., Logo, D., and Bosimbi, M.
1974. Heart rot in plantation stands of Eucalyptus deglupta (Blume) growing on alluvial soils. *Papua New Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note* SR-20. 10 p.
92. Lamb, F.B., Briscoe, C.B., and Englerth, G.H.
1960. Recent observations on forestry in tropical America. *Carib. For.* 21 (1-2): 46-59.
93. Laurie, M.V.
1966. Fast growing tropical tree species. *Dep. of For., Commonw. For. Instit., Oxford, England.*
94. Laurie, M.V.
1974. Tree planting practices in African savannas. *FAO For. Dev. Pap. No. 19.* 185 p. Rome. 185 p.
95. LeBarron, R.K.
1962. Eucalypts in Hawaii; a survey of practices and research programs. *U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Pac. Southwest For. Range Exp. Stn. Misc. Pap. No. 64.* 24 p. Berkeley, Calif.

96. Leggate, J. and Bengough, C.C.
1966. A preliminary investigation into the timber produced by Eucalyptus deglupta planted in the Solomons. For. Dept. (BSIP). Tech. Note No. 3/66. (FA 30-3248).
97. Lizardo, L.
1956. Methods used in the trial plantings of eucalypts in the Philippines. Filip. For. 8: 91-101. (FA 18-2716).
98. Lizardo, L.
1958. Results of trial plantings of Eucalyptus in the Philippines. Filip. For. 9/10: 73-78, 103-109. (FA 20-368).
99. Lizardo, L.
1960. Results of trial planting of eucalypts in the Philippines. Philip. J. For. 16 (1-2): 31-45. (FA 25-437).
100. Lowe, R.G.
1973. Silvicultural characteristics of trees in growth plots by pattern analysis and stand curve analysis on the electronic computer. Res. Pap. (Forest Series), Fed. Dept. of For. Res., Nigeria. No. 13. 14 p. (FA 36-4178).
101. Macfarlane, R. et al.
1976. Die-back of Eucalyptus in the Solomon Islands. Commonw. For. Rev. 55 (2): 133-139.
102. Malaya Forest Administration.
1950. Phenology. In Report on Forest Administration. Kuala Lumpur. p. 7. (FA 12-1899).
103. Martin, B.
1970. Etablissement de tarifs de cubage pour peuplements d'Eucalyptus deglupta (= naudiniana) âgés de 4 ans et demi et plantés à écartement (2.5 m x 2.5 m) sur savanes argileuses de Loudima (Congo-Brazzaville). Centre Technique Forestier Tropical au Congo (Point-Noire) 15 p. (FA 33-1208).
104. Martin, B.
1971. Premiers travaux d'amélioration génétique des arbres forestiers en République Populaire du Congo. I. Les Eucalyptus. Bois For. Trop. 137: 3-17.

105. Martin, B. and Quillet, J.
1974. Bouturage des arbres forestiers au Congo. Bois For. Trop. 154: 41-57; 155: 15-33; 156: 39-61; 157: 21-40. (FA 36-3936).
106. Menon, K.D.
1952. Cosid moth (Zeuzera coffeae) attack on young plantation trees (in Malaya). Malay. For. 15 (4): 208-9. (FA 14-2450).
107. Mishiro, A. et al.
1975. (Studies on the fundamental properties of wood (Part 2). On the wood of Sengawan (Shorea sp.), Kamarere (Eucalyptus sp.) and Wasa (Triplochiton sp.). Bull. Tokyo Univ. For. 68: 91-110. (in Japanese). (FA 37-6343).
108. Mitchell, B.A.
1957. Malayan tin tailings -- prospects of rehabilitation. Malay. For. 20 (4): 181-186. (FA 19-1706).
109. Monroe, N.
1960. Volume and decay study on type 1A, pure Kamarere at Cape Hoskins. Papua New Guinea Dep. of For., For. Prod. Res. Cent. Res. Note. 13 p.
110. Morel, J.
1967. Notes sur le Territoire de Papouasie et Nouvelle Guinée. Bois For. Trop. 115: 15-31. (FA 29-3192).
111. Morellet, J.
1968-1969. Les problemes forestiers a Cuba. Bois For. Trop. 1968 (122): 3-24; 1969 (123, 124): 3-17; 3-17. (FA 31-1741).
112. Nelson, R.E.
1964. A look at the forests of American Samoa. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Res. Note PSW-53, 14 p. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Southwest For. and Range Exp. Stn., Berkeley, Calif.
113. Nightingale, J.L.
1973. A quantitative assessment of defective wood in plantation grown Eucalyptus deglupta (Bl.). Paper presented to IUFRO Division 5, Forest Products Working Party, Capetown.

114. Papua New Guinea Department of Forests.
1966. Silvicultural techniques in Papua and New Guinea forest plantations. Papua New Guinea Dep. of Forests, Bull. No. 1, 2nd edition. Govt. Printer, Port Moresby.
115. Parker, A.K.
1964. Diseases of forest nurseries and plantations. Report to the Nigerian Government. FAO/ETAP Report #1883: 38 p. Rome.
116. Paton, D.M. et al.
1970. Rooting of stem cuttings of Eucalyptus: a rooting inhibitor in adult tissue. Aust. J. Bot. 18: 175-183. (FA 32-4188).
117. Petroff, G.
1965. Etude papetière de quelques échantillons d'eucalyptus congolais. Bois For. Trop. 103: 27-38. (FA 27-5030).
118. Pryor, L.D.
1964. Report on afforestation with Eucalyptus in Ceylon. Ceylon For. 6 (3-4):95-100.
119. Pryor, L.D.
1965. Prospects for the use of Eucalyptus in Honduras. FAO Forest Inventory Project Honduras. Tegucigalpa. 10 p. (mimeographed).
120. Pulgar, J.
1955. El eucalipto. Ministerio de Agricultura. Bogotá, Colombia. Publicación No. 4: 67.
121. Rappard, F.W.
1951. (Short notes on the cultivation of Eucalyptus deglupta.) Tectona 41 (1): 63-65 (in Dutch). (FA 13-2896).
122. Richards, P.W.
1952. The tropical rain forest: an ecological study. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge, England. 450 p.
123. Richmond, G.B.
1963. Species trials at the Waiakea Arboretum, Hilo, Hawaii. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Res. Pap. PSW-4, 21 p. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Pacific Southwest For. and Range Exp. Stn., Berkeley, Calif.

133. Thapar, H.S. et al.
1967. Mycorrhizae in Eucalyptus. Indian For. 93 (11):
756-759.
134. Thirawat, S.
1954. The Eucalypts for tropical climates: based on
experiences gained from the FAO Eucalyptus study tour in
Australia 1952. 107 p. Royal Forest Dept., Bangkok,
Thailand.
135. Tomboc, C.C.
1977a. Growth, yield and economic rotation of Bagras (Eucalyptus
deglupta) pulp timber in the PICOP plantations (Mindanao).
Part 1. Tree volume equation and table. Sylvatrop 2(1):
1-7.
136. Tomboc, C.C.
1977b. Growth, yield and economic rotation of Bagras (Eucalyptus
deglupta) pulp timber in the PICOP plantations (Mindanao).
Part 2: Yield prediction model. Sylvatrop 2(2): 117-
126.
137. Troensegaard, J.
1971. Semillas forestales. Conocoto, Ecuador. Centro de
Capacitación Forestal. 84 p.
138. Turnbull, J.
1974. Kamarere. Eucalyptus deglupta Blume. Forest Tree
Series, Forestry and Timber Bureau, Australia. No. 175,
4 p. (FA 36-6104).
139. Ventorim, N.
1971. Consideracoes sobre a avaliacao do sistema de introducao
de especies florestais por parcelas individuais, em
Turrialba, Costa Rica. Tesis Mg. Sc. IICA. Turrialba.
90 p.
140. Wadsworth, F.H.
1951. Forest Plantations in Latin America. First annual
report, section on planting. FAO - Latin American For.
Comm. Trop. For. Res. Cent. Río Piedras, Puerto Rico.
9 p.
141. Wadsworth, F.H.
1960a. Records of forest plantation growth in Mexico, the
West Indies, and Central and South America. Carib. For.
21 (Suppl.) 270 p.

142. Wadsworth, F.H.
1960b. The regeneration of tropical forests by planting.
Carib. For. 21 (3-4): 82-89.
143. Wadsworth, R.M. and Lawton, J.R.S.
1968. The effect of light intensity on the growth of seedlings
of some tropical tree species. J. West Afr. Sci. Assoc.
13 (2): 211-214. (FA 32-2149).
144. Walton, A.B., Barnard, R.C., and Wyatt-Smith, J.
1953. Silviculture of lowland Dipterocarp forest in Malaya.
Unasylva 7 (1): 19-23. Also see Malay. For. 15:181-
197. 1952.
145. White, A.E.
1975. Notes on reforestation cost estimates for Eucalyptus
deglupta in Papua New Guinea. Papua New Guinea Trop.
For. Res. Note SR. 23. 10 p.
146. White, K.J.
1976a. Notes on enrichment planting in lowland rain forests
of Papua New Guinea. Papua New Guinea Trop. For. Res.
Note SR-31. 13 p.
147. White, K.J.
1976b. Lowland rain forest regeneration in Papua New
Guinea with reference to the Vanimo sub-province. Papua
New Guinea Trop. For. Res. Note SR-32. 9 p.
148. White, K.J. and Cameron, A.L.
1965. Silvicultural techniques in Papua New Guinea:
forest plantations. Bull. Papua New Guinea Dept. of
Forests Div. of Silviculture. No. 1. 99 p. (FA 27-
3712).
149. Whitesell, C.D. and Isherwood Jr., M.O.
1971. Adaptability of 14 tree species to two hydrol humic
latosol soils in Hawaii. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv.
Res. Note PSW-236, 5 p. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv.,
Pacific Southwest For. and Range Exp. Stn., Berkeley,
Calif. (FA 33-522).
150. Whitmore, J.L. and Macía S., F.
1975. Eucalyptus provenances tested in Puerto Rico: two
years after outplanting. For. Sci. 21 (4): 410-412.
(FA 37-6668).

151. Womersley, J.S.

1958. New Guinea vegetation. Austral. Mus. Mag. 12 (12):
384-388. (FA 22-315).

152. Wong Jr., W.H.C. et al.

1969. Plantation timber on the island of Maui. 1967.
U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Resour. Bull. PSW-11, 42 p.
U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Pacific Southwest For. and
Range Exp. Stn., Berkeley, Calif.

Index: Reference numbers listed according to subject matter.

I. Biology and taxonomy

15, 26, 43, 64, 69, 72, 73, 75, 88, 102, 122, 129, 130, 133, 143.

II. Silviculture and tree improvement

1, 3-6, 13, 16-22, 28, 29, 33-36, 38-57, 59, 64, 66-69, 71, 76, 77, 82, 86-90, 93-95, 97-100, 102, 104, 105, 108, 114, 116, 118, 121, 123-125, 129, 133, 137, 139-150, 152.

III. Mensuration and management

7, 21, 41, 70, 74, 78, 103, 109, 113, 119, 126, 132, 135, 136, 141.

IV. Protection of the tree and its products

8, 37, 48, 56, 60, 74, 79, 83, 87, 91, 101, 106, 109, 113, 115, 131.

V. Region

A. Natural range

3, 7, 11, 16, 23-25, 33-59, 61, 62, 72, 74-76, 80, 82, 85, 87-91, 97-99, 109, 110, 113, 114, 116, 121, 122, 124, 127, 129, 131, 132, 135, 136, 138, 145-148, 151.

B. Other paleotropics

1-6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 20, 32, 60, 63, 66-68, 70, 71, 79, 81, 94-96, 101-106, 108, 112, 115, 117, 118, 123, 133, 134, 143, 144, 149, 152.

C. Neotropics

8, 18, 19, 21, 27, 28, 64, 65, 69, 78, 92, 111, 119, 120, 125, 126, 128, 137, 139-142, 150.

VI. Utilization

14, 23-25, 27, 30, 31, 36-38, 52, 58, 63, 65-69, 74, 80, 81, 84, 85, 96, 107, 117, 119, 124, 127, 128, 152.